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sive charges to be set close to flush with the outside surface 12 thereby lessening the danger of damage to the explosive charges and their detonators during running of the tubular downhole.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8 line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph::

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--Figure 2 shows a cross section through an explosive charge 18 in accordance with the first embodiment. The tubular 10 is first prepared by boring a series of blind bores 20 about the circumference. These bores 20 can be in set geometric patterns, randomly spaced, aligned vertical rows, circumferential bands, etc. in accordance with the desired plan for perforating. The explosive charges 18, which preferably are shaped charges, are secured in their respective blind bores 20 by any known means, such as threading or affixing the explosive charge into the blind bore with an adhesive material. The explosive charges 18 are then connected to their respective detonating means (not shown) for single, multiple, sequential, etc. detonation in accordance with the plan for perforating. The detonating means are in wireless/cableless contact with control means (also not shown) at the surface. When the explosive charge 18 is detonated, it will shear a plug 22 (shown in phantom) from wall 14. This amounts to no-jet perforating.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10 line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Figure 5 shows a schematic of the detonation device of the present invention including a wireless receiver 38; digital signal processing logic and control 40; exploding bridge wire 42;